FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSSR ATTACHE VISITS MISIONES, COMMENTS ON TRADE

PY262247 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1157 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Posadas, 26 Mar (TELAM) -- CSSR Commercial attache in Argentina Ludek Pokorny has stated here that relations between Argentina and the CSSR have intensified. He said: Proof of this is the fact that our vountry has increased its purchases and that last year we surpassed our commitments by more than 300 percent.

As an example, Pokorny cited the fact that the CSSR has pruchased from Argentina commodities totaling more than $100 million while Argentina purchased very little. He said this shows the CSSR is interested in strengthening relations. The CSSR official met with Misiones Governor Ricardo Barrios Arrechea, with whom he discussed possible CSSR investments in Misiones Province. Also attending the meeting were Luis Enrique Hilbert, Misiones Province foreign trade director, and Radical Civic Union provincial Deputies Luis Kornel and Carlos Semilla.

In a statement to the press, Pokorny said that his meeting with the Misiones governor was a continuation of a previous meeting they held last year. He said: "We discussed possible CSSR investments in Misiones Province, because we have the type of technology that could be used in this province."

Pokorny made it clear that the technology he was referring to deals with the textile industry, namely, spinning and weaving mills, in which the Misiones private sector is interested and for which the provisional government will lend its support.

Pokorny said there are good prospects for concluding this project in the short term and noted that negotiations might conclude in 6 or 8 months. Then, the construction and assembly of the spinning and weaving mills could start in order to manufacture fabrics that can be sold not only locally but nationwide and could even be exported to third countries, in Europe, for instance.

Pokorny announced the CSSR's decision to purchase products from Misiones Province, not only to match the amount of its investment but to begin imports of nontraditional products, such as tea and lemons.

BOMB EXPLODES AT INTRANSIGENT PARTY OFFICE

PY262056 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1515 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Mar (DYN) -- The police have reported that an office of the Intransigent Party (PI) early this morning suffered serious damage when a bomb planted at the front door by unidentified individuals exploded, injuring a woman.

The bombing took place in the building located at 1800 Ramsay Street, in Nunez District, at approximately 0130. The police have not given any details of the circumstances surrounding the bombing.

It has been reported that as a result of the explosion, Rosa Rubio, 50, owner of the building, was slightly injured, and admitted to a nearby hospital.

REACTION TO U.S. OFFER OF ELECTION ASSISTANCE

Camacho Rejects Funding

PY261320 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] After a cabinet meeting last night, Foreign Minister Edgar Camacho Omiste spoke to Panamericana about an offer made by the United States to help in the Bolivian elections.

[Begin report] Good morning. The national cabinet has decided to reject U.S. aid for the elections to be held in our country, according to Foreign Minister Camacho.

He said that the national cabinet is very thankful to the U.S. Government for its support of the Bolivian electoral process. However, the national cabinet has decided to reject this help for the elections because this represents, essentially, interference in the electoral process. Here is what the minister said after a cabinet meeting:

[Begin Camacho recording] [Words indistinct] the national cabinet, presided over by President Hernan Siles Zuazo, has considered the specific proposal of the United States to aid Bolivia in holding general elections next July.

After intensive analysis, the Bolivian Government has decided to thank the U.S. Government for its interest (?and consideration) for the Bolivian democratic process and the success of the elections. However, the government has also decided not to accept the U.S. proposal for economic aid, since it considers that the electoral act is an expression of national sovereignty that does not allow any direct (?interference) from that country. [end recording] [end report]

Justiniano Denounces Offer

PY262128 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Hernan Melgar Justiniano, a member of the Electoral Court for the Bolivian Communist Party, has said that U.S. Ambassador to Bolivia Edwin Corr intended, by offering computer equipment to the Electoral Court, to interfere in the final results of the elections, as what happened in El Salvador. He made this charge in a lengthy document released to the media revealing the intention of the United States to meddle in the upcoming Bolivian elections.

[Begin Justiniano recording] I have the obligation of making public the following declaration for the purpose of clarifying the behind-the scenes moves of the frustrated attempt of U.S. Ambassador Mr Edwin Corr to meddle in the upcoming general elections.

Reiterating former offers to the Electoral Court, the U.S. ambassador formalized his recommendation of the Deloitte, Haskins and Sells Company, based on its professional competence in providing services in the 1984 elections in El Salvador. As everyone knows, the elections in that Central American country were grossly manipulated to frustrate the sovereign will of the people, who were heroically struggling to set themselves a truly independent government that could defend national and popular interests.

Ambassador Corr repeated this vested recommendation during visits he made to some members of the Electoral Court, as well as in declarations to the press, such as the one published in EL DIARIO on 23 March, in which he reiterated that, quote, the computer company has extensive experience in this area since it provided its services in the general elections recently held in El Salvador, unquote. [end recording]

Justiniano then offered more details on the moves through which the United States intended to interfere with the will of the Bolivian people in the 14 July elections.

[Begin recording] I must denounce that to that effect, Ambassador Corr sponsored several meetings, among them the most important one that was held on 5 March, between Electoral Court members Mr Cespedes and Mr Walter Rios (Gamboa) and U.S. Embassy officials Mr William Lofstrom, Mr Valerio Martinez of U.S. AID, [names indistinct], Michael Beaver, and William (Drinken), who were accompanied by Mr Christopher (Speck) and [name indistinct] for Deloitte, Haskins and Sells. The U.S. Embassy went the aforementioned members of the Electoral Court an aide-memoire which was objected to by said members because it did not faithfully reflect the issues discussed during the meeting. A 15 March letter stated that the Electoral Court was surprised at the fact that, without its consent, negotiations were being conducted to secure the assistance of one particular consulting company. [end recording]

This is certainly a serious denunciation made by Electoral Court member Hernan Melgar Justiniano. It must be noted, however, that the Bolivian Government has declined U.S. cooperation in the holding of the general elections scheduled for this 14 July.

Lechin Scores Government Refusal

PY262142 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Excerpt] The Popular and Democratic Unity [UDP] government is planning to tamper with the elections in order to obtain some congressional seats, Juan Lechin Oquendo said in a statement he made this morning. This is why it has turned down the U.S. Government offer to donate computer equipment, he emphasized.

With that equipment, the legality of the balloting in the 14 July elections could have been assured, but the government is trying to tamper with the election results because it finds itself politically defeated.

[Begin Lechin recording] I knew that the government would turn down the U.S. Government's offer. It cannot make allegations of pride and dignity in refusing the offer, because the government always opens its hands to anyone who wants to give it some dollars. It can be seen that in its incapacity, irresponsibility, and lack of support, the government must resort to fraud. This is why it has turned down the offer of the computer equipment. This equipment would have prevented the fraud the government is planning. Moreover, it is no secret that all governments have resorted to fraud, some adroitly, others clumsily. The incumbent government has some experienced people, who, during the times of the Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNR], practicies fraud both in the cities and the rural areas. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER REJECTS CHILEAN OFFICIAL'S REMARKS

PY261345 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Foreign Relations Minister Edgar Camacho Omiste has rejected the statement made by a minor official of the Chilean Foreign Ministry which was published by a foreign news agency.

The news report says that Marcelo Padilla, a minor foreign relations official, had stated that Bolivia is not talking to Chile because of the deep crisis that is affecting Bolivia. This is what Camacho has said:

[Begin recording] According to the report we received from Santiago by means of the AFP News Agency on 22 March, I would say that a lack of political will was evidently demonstrated by Chile since it refuses to sit at the negotiating table, this time referring to internal Bolivian problems.

This represents an insolent interference by a minor foreign official who should be concerned about his own country's domestic situation. We categorically reject such intereference. [end recording]

LECHIN, COB LEADERS NOT TO RUN IN ELECTIONS

PY270250 Paris AFP in Spanish 0158 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Excerpt] La Paz, 26 Mar (AFP) -- Juan Lechin Oquendo, the top leader of the Bolivian workers and the leader of the Revolutionary Party of the Nationalist Left (PRIN), today announced in La Paz that he will not run [for president] in the general elections scheduled for 14 July.

According to observers, Lechin has adopted this position because of the failure of the general and indefinite strike ordered by the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), a 16 day old strike that failed to achieve its main objective: A minimum salary with an adjustable scale.

Lechin's party has registered with the National Electoral Court along with 71 other parties and 3 fronts that are seeking to win congressional seats.

In addition, Lechin stressed that no COB leader will run in the elections.

MNR TO HOLD CONVENTION IN LA PAZ 29-31 MARCH

PY261410 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Excerpt] The convention of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR], which is headed by Victor Paz Estenssoro, will be held from 29 to 31 March in La Paz without fail, according to Ciro Humboldt Barrero, an important MNR official.

The MNR candidates for president and vice president will be chosen during the convention, as well as the MNR senators and deputies and party executive authorities.

NEVES IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT AFTER LATEST SURGERY

Intestinal Section Removed

PY270008 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Medical bulletin read by Presidential Press Secretary Antonio Brito condition of Tancredo Neves at the Sao Paulo Heart Institute -- live]

[Text] Gentlemen: This is a medical bulletin, signed by Drs Walter Pinotti and Pinheiro da Rocha, on the surgery President Tancredo Neves underwent this afternoon.

The bulletin said: His Excellency, President Tancredo Neves this afternoon underwent a new operation at the Heart Institute of the Clinical Hospital of the University of Sao Paulo to control intestinal hemorrhaging. This problem was first observed early last night and it progressed despite the clinical efforts made at the Brasilia Base Hospital throughout the night until early this morning, when the physicians decided to transfer the president to Sao Paulo to subject him to examinations with radioisotope procedures and selective arteriography. These examinations permitted the hemorrhaging to be pinpointed, and it has been successfully controlled through a surgical procedure.

During the operation, the intestine was opened close to the suture of the first operation, and the artery that was bleeding in the interior of the intestinal loop was found. A 1-cm portion of the intestine was then excised, and a new suture reestablished the intestinal tract.

The surgical procedure was performed by Dr Walter Pinotti, who was assisted by Drs Pinheiro Rocha, Angela Gamma, (Nelson Fogara), and Rui (Bonito) de Amaral.

The president is now in the intensive care unit, where he will spend the initial period of the post-surgical recovery. The clinical aspects are under control.

Sao Paulo, 26 March 1985 at 1900

The bulletin is signed by Drs Walter Pinotti and Pinheiro da Rocha. Thank you very much.

Vital Signs Under Control

PY271107 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1025 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Report from the Sao Paulo Heart Institute by reporter Clovis (Mesias)]

[Excerpt] [(Mesias)] Here we are at the Heart Institute. Presidential spokesman Antonio Brito, who is just arriving, will tell us about the president's condition and how he spent the night.

[Begin Brito recording] The doctors who treated the president throughout the night told me that I could tell you that all the serious indicators in this immediate post-operative stage are under control.

The evaluation made by the doctors indicates that the president's breathing, circulatory, heart, and kidney functions are within normal limits and under control. At the moment the president's blood pressure is 12/8 [as heard], his heartbeat is 86 per minute, and all vital signs are under control; everything is normal. The doctors believe that the president is doing well in this post-operative stage.

Neves' Life 'in Danger'

PY270305 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0245 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Upon leaving the Sao Paulo Heart Institute, cardiologist (Divi Jateme) said that President Neves' condition is serious and requires great care. He said that the president's life is in danger, but made it clear that the president is receiving the required treatment to overcome this stage.

POLITICAL REACTION TO NEVES' CONDITION

PDS States Position

PY270016 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Regarding the political situation arising from President Tancredo Neves' sickness, the Social Democratic Party [PDS], has taken the position of recommending moderation to its congressional bloc.

PDS leader in the Chamber of Deputies Deputy Prisco Vianna has stated that the party's line of action is based on the Constitution:

[Begin Vianna recording] The situation calls for recognizing the constitutional legitimacy of Acting President Jose Sarney. The conduct of the PDS will be rigorously adjusted to the dictates of the Constitution. [end recording]

PDS Senate leader Murilo Badaro today told the press his party's position in view of President Tancredo Neves' health:

[Begin recording] We are seriously concerned about the president's health out of the sentiment of human solidarity. [passage indistinct] There is no problem, because the country is functioning normally. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

PMDB Supports Sarney

PY270036 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] All the political leaders who today met in Brasilia with Chamber of Deputies President Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes said that they are in favor of Vice President Jose Sarney continuing to be acting president if President Tancredo Neves cannot assume the presidency for a long time.

The Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] leader in the Chamber of Deputies Deputy Pimenta da Veiga said that Vice President Jose Sarney should at this time fully [break in transmission].

Constitution To Be Respected

PY262312 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Justice Minister Fernando Lyra today stated in Brasilia that there is no reason for uneasiness because the country's political stability will be maintained. Lyra noted that President Tancredo Neves' health will not result in any changes in the government's basic directives.

[Begin Lyra recording] [Words indistinct] to ask all our colleagues to remain calm, to stay at their posts, and to discharge their duties, and thus we will fulfill what the people have sought for so long, that is, the building of the new republic. [end recording]

Lyra also said that compliance with the Constitution is essential; that is, that Vice President Jose Sarney should continue as acting president.

Lyra also proposed that Sarney make more decisions from now on, even pending appointments, taking into account that it will take longer for Neves to assume the presidency.

He said that the desire of the Democratic Alliance and President Neves to make this country a new republic and to install here a democratic regime once and for all should be kept above all considerations.

In addition, the Brazilian Army will comply strictly with the constitutional provisions, Army Minister Leonidas Pires Goncalves said this afternoon in reply to questions concerning the political situation stemming from the possible further delay in the installation of President-elect Tancredo Neves.

Minister Pires' statement was released to newsmen by the chief of the Army Mass Media Center, General (Ruperto Clodoaldo Pinto).

Government Functioning

PY270026 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] The presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have just released the following note:

The presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, Senator Jose Fragelli and Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, call on the people to remain confident in the recovery of President Tancredo Neves. The legislative branch, through its two bodies, is working normally, and it can attest that the institutions of the executive branch and the judicial branch are operating just as normally.

LABOR MINISTER LIFTS BAN ON UNION ASSOCIATIONS

PY262030 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Labor Minister Almir Pazzianotto on 25 March signed a resolution repealing the ban on trade union associations.

Through Pazzianotto's action, the Sole Central Organization of Workers (CUT) and the National Conference of the Working Classes (Conclat) are no longer illegal.

Pazzianotto justified his action by noting that the principle of trade union autonomy includes free trade unions and interunion associations as one of its presuppositions.

BOMBS SHAKE VALPARAISO, VINA DEL MAR, SANTIAGO

Explosions in Valparaiso

PY270407 Paris AFP in Spanish 0302 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Valparaiso, 26 Mar (AFP) -- Three explosions tonight shook downtown Valparaiso and Vina del Mar, according to police sources. The attacks were directed against bank branches, a school, and private residences, but caused no casualties. The bombings took place just a few hours before another day of national protest against General Augusto Pinochet's government called by the left-wing opposition and 1 day after two government agents died trying to defuse a bomb in Concepcion, 525 km south of Santiago. The bombings inflicted severe damage on the facades of a few buildings in Valparaiso, 140 km northeast of Santiago, which was seriously affected by the earthquake on 3 March that killed 177 people.

Bomb Explodes Near Palace

PY271440 Paris AFP in Spanish 1315 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Santiago, 27 Mar (AFP) -- A powerful charge went off near the La Moneda presidential palace late Tuesday night, on the eve of a day of protest against the regime of General Augusto Pinochet. The bomb, manufactured with at least 30 kg of dynamite, went off in an automobile parked in front of the government newspaper building housing LA NACION.

The following persons in the building were wounded: Chief Editor Jorge Provenz, who was slightly injured, and five other reporters and employees suffered minor injuries.

A man who was passing by at the time of the explosion suffered serious injuries. The explosion took place at 2305 on 26 March.

The shock wave shattered the windows of the nine floors of the LA NACION newspaper building, and shrapnel and pieces of the vehicle landed on the grounds of La Moneda Palace, where President Pinochet, the interior and foreign ministers, and the government secretary general have their offices.

But the presidential palace, which is separated from the newspaper building by a small park less than 100 meters wide did not suffer any damage.

However, the South American and Boston Banks and the IBM transnational company, suffered considerable damage because they are near the newspaper building. The Sheraton Carrera Hotel and the Central Bank. located nearby, were also slightly damaged.

Eyewitnesses reported that a general state of alarm was recorded among travelers and tourists at the Sheraton Hotel.

Police sources have reported that another bomb, also left in a car, went off later in front of a building occupied by several bank branch offices, in the Providencia neighborhood in Santiago, causing considerable damage and injuring two pedestrians.

Three similar attacks were recorded Tuesday night in the coastal cities of Valparaiso and Vina del Mar, targeting banks, a school, and private homes.

VEHICLE MOVEMENT RESTRICTED IN CONCEPCION, ARAUCO

PY261413 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] The chief of the Region 8 State of Emergency Zone has ordered the restriction of vehicle movement in Concepcion and Arauco Provinces. The restrictions which began on 26 March will be from 0100 to 0500 local time. The new order prohibits the movement of private vehicles and buses during those hours. The edict points out that this measure was implemented due to the needs of the area and to prevent the disturbance of public order which may affect the people's security.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TERRORIST ATTACK

PY262048 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Report from La Moneda Palace by Daniel Ortiz]

[Excerpt] A few minutes ago Jose Miguel Armendariz, director of the National Social Communications Agency [Dinacos], issued an official communique on the subversive actions carried out in Concepcion yesterday.

The text of the official communique released by Armendariz here at La Moneda Palace reads as follows:

Dinacos hereby informs the public of the following:

1. Yesterday, 25 March, between 2145 and 2200 in Concepcion, the transmissions of Chilean National Television were interrupted by a subversive message broadcast by the underground Radio Liberacion, whose installations in the metropolitan area were dismantled by the National Intelligence Center during an operation conducted on 15 December 1984.

2. Personnel of the national order and security forces discovered that all the broadcast was being made from the Araucano Hotel in this city and raided room No 1017, where the transmission equipment was found. While the equipment was being inspected a (?highly) explosive device detonated and instantly killed Army NCO Alejandro del Carmen Avedano Sanchez and seriously injuring Navy NCO Rene Osvaldo Lara Arriagada, who died at 0430 at the National Hospital of Concepcion. Two other officers were also injured.

3. The hotel room was reserved and occupied at 1600 yesterday by an individual registered under the name of Juan Carlos Guerrero Moreira, Identity Card No 7498334K, issued in Santiago [words indistinct]. It has been proven that this data is false.

4. The security forces are investigating the details of this new terrorist attack carried out within the framework of the communists strategy and infiltration plans against our country and about which the government had already warned the public last January.

This is the text of the official communique issued a few minutes ago here at La Moneda Palace by Dinacos Director Jose Miguel Armendariz on the terrorist act perpetrated last night in Concepcion that resulted in the death of two military officers and another two [words indistinct] seriously injured.

M-19 ESTABLISHES 'DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT'

PA211917 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Mar 85 p 1 B

[Text] The 19 April Movement, M-19, has constituted itself into a "democratic government for the people" and declared the region of Los Robles in Cauca as "free Colombian territory."

With rude and vulgar words, Antonio Navarro Wolff and Andres Almarales Manga, leaders of the subversive movement, reiterated that the guerrillas will not surrender their weapons because the conditions for changing the political, economic, social, and other fields of national life do not exist. They also announced that the M-19 is willing to participate in the next elections, but on the condition that the Belisario Betancur government fulfills the promises made to the guerrillas when the truce pacts were signed and there was agreement on the national dialogue.

Yesterday afternoon, along with Vera Grave, the two leaders led a demonstration in Bolivar Plaza which was half filled by the supporters of the subversive movement. Most of those attending the rally were residents of the poor neighborhoods of southern Bogota. With placards, banners, slogans, and strong words, the demonstrators shouted constantly and applauded the speeches by Vera Grave, Navarro Wolff, and Almarales Manga.

The guerrillas insisted that the time has come for a change to benefit the popular classes and with coarse and vulgar phrases, they challenged the state and said that they are willing to wage war if the government declares war on them. After harshly criticizing Jaime Castro, minister of government; General Miguel Vega Uribe, minister of defense; and Oscar Salazar Chavez, minister of labor, the "speakers" accused them of "torpedoing the peace process and the national dialogue for reconciliation among the Colombians." They asked for the resignation of these high-level officials and then they lashed out against Liberal presidential aspirant Virgilio Barco Vargas and Conservative Party leader Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, describing them as "descendants of the old undemocratic classes that have maintained control in Colombia."

The delegations that attended the demonstration included people from Zipaquira, Caqueta, Huila, Tolima, Valle, and Cauca, Bogota unions, and the street vendors of the Bogota Supply Corporation.

After stating that the Cauca Indians have already created their own military structure, Navarro Wolff and Almarales Manga announced that a nationwide protest strike will be held in the first few days of May and they called on peasants, workers, Indians, union members, transporters, and the people in general to support that movement. They also harshly criticized the extradition treaty signed by Colombia and the United States and they rejected the government's negotiations with the IMF, since those talks are aimed at surrendering national sovereignty." They said that they "do not want a war between Colombians because we seek harmony for the future of the homeland."

In an open challenge to the state, the two guerrillas said: "We will not be forced into surrendering our weapons." Referring to candidate Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, they said that "the weapons are the people's only defense and the only tool to obtaining power." They announced that the M-19 has fashioned itself into a "democratic government for the people" and disclosed that "the government junta is made up of Commanders Alvaro Fayad Delgado, Carlos Pizerro Leon Gomez, Ivan Marino Ospina, Gustavo Arias Londono (also known as Boris), Andres Almarales, and Antonio Navarro Wolff. [quotation marks as published]

TWO WOUNDED IN ATTACK ON FORMER ARMY COMMANDER

PA241227 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Cali -- A man suspected of having participated in the assassination attempt against a former army commander, retired General Bernardo Lema Henao, is now under heavy guard while undergoing interrogation by authorities.

Military intelligence officials located the automobile, a Chevrolet bearing license plate No BJ-5492, whose occupants hurled a grenade into the restaurant where a group of Lema Henao's friends were honoring him. Soldier Porfirio Pena Alfaro and civilian Reinel Palau were wounded in the attack.

The authorities found a submachine gun and several grenades in the possession of the man, who is said to belong to the previously unknown Democracy Movement, which claimed responsibility for the attack. Military intelligence confirmed that the attackers fled in a station wagon after abandoning the stolen taxi which they had used.

Military sources from the Pichincha Battalion said that in the next few hours they expect to capture two men and one woman, identified as the other members of the group that attempted to assassinate the retired officer.

General Criticizes Government

PA251802 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1726 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Bogota, 24 Mar (DPA) -- In the past few hours, retired General Bernardo Lema Henao, former Colombian Army commander who was the victim of a foiled attempt on his life in Cali on Friday night, increased his criticism of the government of Belisario Betancur and the way it is handling the country's pacification with leftist guerrillas.

A soldier and a civilian were wounded in the alleged attempt on the life of Lema Henao, who was the Army commander in the early stages of Betancur's government, an administration that will end its term in August 1986 following 4 years of constitutional government.

Lema Henao, who played down the significance of the incident which he blamed on people linked to leftist groups and guerrillas he has been criticizing, accused Betancur of violating the Constitution through his truce and peace agreements with the subversive groups. He called for the unity of all Colombians against political violence, declared himself a staunch enemy of communism, and said that he will continue his criticism. However, he said that he will not promote a coup d'etat or actions that violate the Constitution and the law.

The hot-headed military officer, who participated in a sports radio quiz program on the history of soccer in Colombia a few hours after the incident, said that he opposes indiscriminate amnesties and pardons for guerrillas. Analyzing Colombia's social situation, he also maintained that the big gap between the very wealthy and the very poor must be closed to achieve true social justice.

He also referred to the negative position of certain guerrilla groups regarding the 1986 general elections and asked: Does this mean that there will not be any elections in 1986 because the guerrillas said there won't be any elections? Or does it mean that the guerrillas will impose their will on the people? Or does it mean that someone will grab power? I don't know. I am not a political analyst.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON WAGE LAW

PA260400 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Congress President Raul Baca Carbo accused President Leon Febres Cordero of seeking absolute power and, in so doing, ignoring the judiciary and the independence of the government branches through his misinterpretation of Article 78 of the Constitution which requires him to comply with, and ensure compliance with, the law. During his address over television last night, Baca recalled that such duties are centered around the executive branch and not other government branches. The Congress president accused Febres Cordero of not respecting and irresponsibly discrediting other state branches. He also accused Febres of reviving, through preeminence and force, the time of disrespect for laws, of implicit duties, and of potential rights; in sum, he accused Febres of trying to achieve absolute power. Baca Carbo added:

[Begin recording] The National Congress, the Supreme Court of Justice, and the Tribunal of Constitutional Guarantees [TGC] can never be subjected to the constitutional aberration of being judged by the executive branch in the fulfillment of their fundamental duties, because from a supervisory viewpoint, it is subject to the political and judicial judgment of those branches of the government. We maintain our position because we defend the country's constitutionality, which cannot be impaired without also seriously damaging the democratic and constitutional process.

In a clear act of provocation, not toward the National Congress but toward the Ecuadoran workers that the executive branch sent a bill to Congress to increase wages, labeling it as economic and urgent. To describe it as untimely and unappropriate would have been more fitting, because Congress had already ended its discussion on the law on wage increases and had granted workers a minimum monthly increase of 10,000 sucres. From then on, incoherent and arbitrary actions became commonplace.

The president pointed out the urgency of the bill, but progovernment legislators refused to discuss it. The president's urgent bill does not require an urgent reply. The Congress decided to suspend sessions as a reply to the chief executive's urgent bill. He, in turn, judged, described, and pointed out the unconstitutionality of such a decision and thereby assumed the attributions of the TGC, among other things, because the president's urgent bill does not, in fact, require an urgent reply. Congress rejected the bill sent by the chief executive. The chief executive, as usual, described Congress' action as unconstitutional. He claimed that the Congress did not reject it in two debates and did not invite the president to participate in the debates. The Constitution requires two debates to approve a law; the wage bill was not approved; actually, it was rejected in keeping with current law. In addition, the National Congress had deemed that the president's law called for an urgent reply.

Engineer Febres Cordero knows the Constitution and the innumerable precedents in legislative history very well because he was a legislator; he knows from his earlier participation in congressional discussions that sessions are convoked when the president voices his discretionary wish to attend them. The National Development Council Law, which was sent by the current president, was approved in the absence of the chief executive. It was then approved by the president, even though not a single constitutional procedure was followed. Therefore, we could honestly say, people of Ecuador, that a procedure is constitutional or unconstitutional depending on what the government wants. [end recording]

Baca Carbo also commented on government actions aimed at trying to concentrate wealth among a privileged few and deepen poverty among the masses. He cited sucretization, the real price policy, and the sources to finance the wage increase as some examples. Finally, Baca Carbo called on the people not to be deceived with simple lies and the Armed Forces to continue their unyielding determination to defend the Constitution.

SEREGNI RETURNS FROM USSR, DISCUSSES TRADE

PY270147 Montevideo Radio Oriental Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Report from Government House]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union has confirmed its desire to increase trade with Uruguay. It expects to increase purchases to $120 million, according to what was established in a mutual agreement Broad Front President General Liber Seregni told Radio Oriental at noon today following a meeting with President Julio Maria Sanguinetti.

Gen Seregni, who arrived from Moscow in the past few hours, said that only by overcoming the economic crisis will Uruguay strengthen democracy. He added that Uruguay should attack all aspects of the crisis.

[Begin recording] [Seregni] I mainly came to visit the president and to tell him about the talks I held at the USSR Trade Ministry when I was there. My visit to the Soviet Union was private and unofficial. However, President Sanguinetti and our foreign minister were aware of it.

[Reporter] Have you returned with any concrete proposals on trade with the Soviet Union?

[Seregni] Yes, the Soviet Union concretely confirmed its desire to increase bilateral trade and to attain the trade objectives established in the mutual agreement; that is, to exchange $120 million this year.

[Reporter] Is any specific Uruguayan product being mentioned for export?

[Seregni] Well, I did not discuss the matter in commercial terms but in political terms. I just went to present the case of Uruguay, which is emerging from a hard period in its history. It must strengthen its democracy concretely by solving its economic crisis, which includes a social crisis and popular upheavals.

[Reporter] Did the Soviet receptivity limit itself only to the aspect of trade, or did you also speak about some other form of solidarity with or contribution to our country?

[Seregni] No, it is evident that there is no place for anything else but for the [word indistinct] solidarity and the Uruguayan democracy. However, solidarity at this moment should be expressed as support for solving our serious problem. And our current problem is the economic crisis, which means that we must increase our foreign trade.

[Reporter] Does this framework of trade and economic activities in general include an increase of Soviet oil exports?

[Seregni] It was not really put in those terms because last year the National Administration of Fuel Alcohol and Portland Cement [ANCAP], renewed the oil contract for the supply of 35,000 barrels of oil for 1985. An increase could be made if necessary, but as far as the supply of oil for 1985 is concerned, we have the above-mentioned agreement.

However, our main concern is over being able to sell Uruguayan products in a market that it is difficult to gain access to on account of our small supply capabilities...

[Reporter, interrupting] General, which products will the Soviet Union buy from Uruguay?

[Seregni] I repeat that I did not go there as a businessman. However, I am aware of a list of products presented during a bilateral meeting here on 14 March in which Uruguay presented a list of the products it could export. Of course, our interest lies in (?exports) [words indistinct] which includes textiles, [word indistinct], leather, and other leather products. [end recording]

CREATION OF NUCLEAR CENTER UNDER STUDY

PY270104 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 20 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] The National Atomic Energy Commission is studying the possibility of building a nuclear technology center in Uruguay, Industry and Energy Ministry sources have reported. A feasibility study is being analyzed by technicians holding a meeting at the National Industrial Technology and Productivity Center. The meeting is scheduled to end tommorow. The deliberations are being attended by specialists from the International Atomic Energy Authority and the Argentine Atomic Energy Commission. The technicians will establish the factors to be taken into account in order to decide whether to build a nuclear technology center. The center will give broad support to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in the neuro-electrical area and in the field of applications, excluding the use of energy, in medicine, agriculture, veterinary research, and industry.

The immediate objectives of the deliberations are: 1) to establish the parameters and characteristics of the reactor and of the laboratories, taking into account several technical alternatives and the resources that will be needed to build and operate both a research reactor, whose capacity will be 1 Mw or more, and laboratories for the production and use of isotopes and nuclear radiation; 2) to establish the location of the center; 3) to make a comparative evaluation of the technical alternatives proposed for the reactor, the laboratory, and the center building, and recommend the most appropriate decisions.

PIT-SPONSORED GENERAL STOPPAGE POSTPONED

PY262348 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1557 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Montevideo, 26 Mar (EFE) -- The Interunion Workers Plenum (PIT), the leading Uruguayan trade union organization, has decided to postpone for 48 hours the half-day general stoppage called for tomorrow.

The stoppage has been announced in solidarity with the workers at the more than 70 textile factories that are being occupied in demand of salary hikes and other improvements. The PIT leaders have decided to postpone the stoppage in view of the negotiations being conducted by the Labor and Social Security Ministry in an effort to reach an agreement between the employers and the workers. A meeting between the two parties, in which a solution may be achieved, is scheduled for today. The textile workers have been protesting through the occupation of the factories for 26 days. The union leaders have announced that in the event that the partial stoppage is repressed, a 24-hour stoppage will be staged and the measures of struggle will be increased. Since his inauguration on 1 March, and even before, the govenment led by President Julio Maria Sanguinetti has had to face more than 40 labor conflicts, both by public servants and private sector employees.

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT ALFONSIN CONTINUES VISIT

Calls for New Economic Order

FL270052 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1512 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 26 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Argentina will continue their joint fight to achieve a new international economic order and to search for dignity, identity, social justice, and world peace, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin said here. Alfonsin met with the Argentine community in Mexico during which he thanked the Mexican people for yesterday's warm welcome and said that this meeting with his countrymen goes beyond ideology.

Report on De la Madrid Speech

FL261954 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1740 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Recession and stagnation are not acceptable to the Latin American nations, Mexico's President Miguel de la Madrid said while calling for reactivating growth to provide for the necessities of the region's nations.

At a dinner held for Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, the Mexican president said that democracy and stability are tied to a more just solution of the debt problem and its servicing which would allow debtor nations to direct larger portions of their resources to increasing the standard of living in Latin America.

He said the foreign debt, because of its serious political and social consequences cannot be resolved exclusively through commercial banks and international and financial organizations. De la Madrid called for a political dialogue with the governments of the creditor nations to find a solution which would satisfy the long-term interests of those involved, and which would place the problem within the general framework of a new period of international economic cooperation.

He also referred yesterday to limited resources, the secular structure of underdevelopment, dependency, and international conflicts around the world, which interfere in our domestic affairs, and severely limit our possibilities. He condemned hegemonic pretentions which frequently show themselves in demands for alignment, impose artifical alliances, and try to establish broad zones of influence without taking into account the people's historic identity.

The president said that inequalities exist in the international economic order in trade and in financing relations between industrialized nations and the South, and added that the gap between applied scientific knowledge and the transfer of technology continues to widen. He said the economic crisis also imposes on developing nations the strain of economic adjustment, governed by global disequilibriums, and that the nations do not see a counterbalancing responsibility from the more prosperous nations.

De la Madrid warned that while thoughts of domination continue and that it is not understood that these nations' malaise originates in deep economic inequalities, it will be impossible to reach peace [word indistinct] international [word indistinct]. He pronounced himself in favor of continuing the fight for democracy which encompasses, he said, defense of sovereignty, respect for a nation's legal order, and the establishing of a more just economic order, adjusted to the framework of artificial or imposed limitations. [as received]

President De la Madrid said the foreign debt and high interest rates, added to a lack of financial resources and protectionism, place in doubt the vitality of a democratic and stable economic future for developing nations and warned that by facing this threat it is impossible to remain indefinitely passive. In this continent where so many exceptionally talented people and iron-like wills have been born, intelligent answers to these serious problems will also come forth.

He said it was necessary to be prudent before a hostile and conflicting world, but without diminishing audacity, imagination, and firmly maintaining defense of sovereign rights. President De la Madrid acknowledged that the disunity and the differences among the peoples of Latin America have caused weakness and obstacles to consolidating the cultural and political identity, thus placing the region at a disadvantage before other regimes which through historical necessity learned to integrate themselves and work together.

He expressed his desire that this meeting would contribute to a new period of solidarity and cooperation between the two countries and expressed his support for Argentina regaining sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, but through dialogue and negotiation. He also referred to the Central American problem where the Contadora Group continues to search for peace, and the president reiterated Mexico's adherence to international statements on peace. On bilateral relations, he proposed increasing efforts to better use the comparative advantages to benefit both economies. On financial industrial, energy, communications, tourism, education, culture, science and technology cooperation, he said, our governments should direct themselves at specific activities.

Lastly, President De la Madrid underscored that the excellent political communications with Argentina has allowed coordinating positions and formulated joint initatives at various international forums. He added that within the regional sphere, they are trying to strengthen the Latin American economic system and work for integrating the people of the continent.

Alfonsin on Need For Democracy

FL262117 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1900 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 26 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Only democratic formulas will make it possible to attain levels of development which respond to the aspirations of our peoples, and these formulas will bolster peace and give everlasting credibility to the policies of all governments. This statement was made by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin during a dinner given in his honor by President Miguel De la Madrid last night at the Foreign Secretariat.

Dr Alfonsin noted that legitimate and equitable solutions cannot be found with armed struggle, and that only negotiations and sincere dialogue will make it possible to reach peaceful and lasting understandings which take into consideration all interests involved.

He said that Latin America is enduring a painful crisis due to the enormous debt, the high interest rates which further burden its battered finances, the decreasing prices of its traditional exports, and the unjust protectionist measures of the principal industrial countries. He added that his country will not repudiate international obligations, but does want to call attention to the impracticability of traditional remedies being considered and applied. Moreover, he said new formulas should be sought for international action, and that attempts to seek isolated solutions to national problems are erroneous, which is why his country will continue to support the Cartagena Consensus to the degree that those objectives are articulated in unison.

COSTA RICA

JUSTICE MINISTER ON CHANGED REFUGEE SITUATION

PA262305 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] The justice minister has outlined the difference between the refugee situation in 1979 and in 1985. Justice Minister Hugo Alfonso Munoz noted that several factors mark the difference between the situation in 1979 and 1985 insofar as the influx of Nicaraguan refugees is concerned. In his opinion, the most important factor is the economic situation because Costa Rica was better off at the outset of the Carazo administration. This allowed foreigners to join the labor force in a more natural manner. Therefore, the weight of their presence was not felt even though the Costa Rican people were aware that there were close to 100,000 Sandinist refugees in our territory.

The justice minister remarked that when the administration of the National Liberation Party began the economic situation was very difficult and therefore the effect of the presence of the refugees have become more noticeable. He noted that another factor is the situation in Central America, which is very different because the East-West confrontation is more visible now while previously there was sympathy for the movement that overthrew Somoza's dictatorship. As a last element to establish the difference between the two eras, Munoz remarked that Costa Ricans are more conscious now about the problems because the government is constantly reporting on the situation.

The justice minister denied having any knowledge about a network that is charging Nicaraguan refugees to bring them to Costa Rica. In this regard, the ministry knows only the charge raised last week by Immigration Director Mayela Morales, who said that she has information that an organization is charging 3,000 to 10,000 cordovas for taking the refugees through the mountains and leaving them at the border. Morales said that the existence of the network has been reported by several Nicaraguans who are now in our country.

GOVERNMENT, BANANA COMPANY SIGN AGREEMENT

PA260410 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Report from the Presidential Palace by journalist Marita Helmunt on the signing of an agreement between the Costa Rican Government and the Costa Rican Banana Company; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] After long months of negotiations between the Costa Rican Government and the Costa Rican Banana Company, the accord was signed at the presidency at noon; ending the conflict resulting from the strike that led to the banana company stopping operations in Costa Rica. The agreement was signed this morning by President Luis Alberto Monge, Danilo Jimenez Vega, and Carlos Manuel Rojas, presidential and agricultural ministers respectively, and Chairman of the Board Richard Johnson and adviser Raul Romero representing the banana company. After the agreement was signed, Chairman Johnson regretted having had to suspend banana operations in Palmar Sur. He added that the enterprise (?has helped) progress and development in the region and other areas. Because it feels it is part of this region's fate, the enterprise could never be indifferent to the region's needs and destiny. He admitted that negotiations were very difficult and protracted. However, he also said that once the company becomes government property, it will soon recover.

In addition, Jimenez also said that the negotiations were protracted, difficult, delicate, and even bitter at times. He said that the talks began with an antagonistic spirit, but ended in a climate of understanding and mutual respect. National interest was of prime importance at all times. This stance was not affected by shortsightedness or a desire for a passing and ephemeral victory.

Furthermore, Jimenez said that patience, understanding, and cooperation from all organized forces are needed to conduct the rebuilding process in an orderly manner, in keeping with the best civic tradition characteristic of our people. He later said that signing this agreement represents the end of an era and the first stage of a long road leading the nation to the rebuilding of a rich area. This is, he said, in the framework of an integrated and diversified development that will ensure that the economy of this vast region will no longer be based on a single product controlled by a single company. Although it contributed greatly to developing an area that had been isolated and nearly unknown to most Costa Ricans for 47 years, this region can now become a commercial center and a source of welfare for all.

EL SALVADOR

COPREFA DIRECTOR DENIES GUERRILLA REPORTS

PA260440 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 25 Mar 85 pp 3, 36

[Text] A few hours ago in Chalatenango and San Miguel Departments, during operations being carried out by the Armed Forces throughout the country, guerrillas and soldiers sustained many casualties in violent armed clashes.

Rumors circulated yesterday morning that a unit of the 4th Infantry Brigade, which is headquartered in El Paraiso, had been ambushed, but the rumors were denied by Major Carlos Armando Aviles, Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, director.

Maj Aviles told us that troops from the Atlacatl and Sierpe Battalions are combing various sectors of Chalatenango Department, and that they have artillery and Air Force support in this operation. Other military sources said that the extremists are wandering from one place to another trying to find a way to make their get away and that they are only imagining victories and massacres of our troops.

Maj Aviles denied the clandestine radio station report about the Army sustaining many casualties.

Another military spokesman in Chalatenango reported that the 10 soldiers urgently taken to the hospital in this capital, had been bitten by bats when they entered a cave to spend the night. These are the first cases of persons being bitten by bats and treated in the hospital. They were all reported in good health. These are the casualties the terrorists said they inflicted on the Army.

Meanwhile, we were told that the subversives of the FMLN-FDR are in trouble because the military troops are advancing on them and that they are tired and ready to quit. We also received reports that eight soldiers and four corporals of the Cuscatlan Battalion were killed during a violent clash early this morning in the rural zone of San Luis del Carmen, in which at least 20 extremists of the FMLN-FDR were killed when they tried to seize the village.

Finally, we were assured that the Army is launching an all-out campaign against the extremists, who are trying to create a boycott of the 31 March elections.

HONDURAN SOLDIER REPORTEDLY KILLED IN SAN MIGUEL

PA270228 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] On Sunday, 24 March, FMLN forces dislodged a company of the Cuscatlan Battalion from its position near San Luis de la Reina, in the northern part of San Miguel Department. As we already reported, the FMLN inflicted 30 casualties on the Army. Among those killed in this action was a Honduran Army infantry sergeant. This member of the Honduran Army was near San Luis de La Reina with the Cuscatlan Battalion of the 3d Infantry Brigade, headquartered in San Miguel.

We have the identification card of the Honduran Army sergeant killed in combat by units of the FMLN, which we are going to read: Honduran Armed Forces, 10th Infantry Battalion; Name: Fabriciano Vasquez Argueta; Rank: 2d infantry sergeant; Position: personnel sergeant F-1, secretary of Section 1; Headquarters: 10th Infantry Battalion, Marsala, La Paz Department; Date issued: 1 July 1982. This document in our posession is signed by the battalion commander and bears the seal of the Honduran Armed Forces 10th Infantry Battalion. This is the identity of the Honduran Army NCO killed in combat by our units while acting as a member of the Cuscatlan Battalion. The participation of this Honduran sergeant in the war being waged in our country confirms intelligence reports in our possession regarding the launching of a plan including the participation of Honduran Armed Forces officers and soldiers to support the military operations carried out by Salvadoran Army battalions. This represents major military involvement of Honduras in the conflict in our country. While members of the Honduran Army and Government are making statements against the training of Salvadoran troops in Honduras, behind the people's backs, Reagan administration plans are being carried out which involve Honduras in active support of the Salvadoran Army.

The death of this Honduran Armed Forces soldier in our territory should be added to other actions that the Honduran Army has conducted in support of the Salvadoran Army. We recall that not long ago agents of the National Department of Investigation, DNI, in cooperation with the CIA, sent to Morazan several special agents whose mission was to kill the leaders of the FMLN and destroy Radio Venceremos. Our intelligence service obstructed the plan and arrested Lieutenant Roman Maldonado and Sergeant Ninoska Martinez, both members of the Honduran Armed Forces.

Honduran soldiers and NCO's are beginning to die in our territory as a result of the U.S. plans aggression against our people. If the Honduran Army comes to our country to attack us, our forces will be fully justified in responding to this aggression, even in Honduran territory. We appeal to the Honduran people not to allow Honduran youths to be sent to their deaths defending a cause absolutely alien to them. We call on the parents of Honduran Army soldiers to demand that their sons not be sent to participate in the adventure of a war of aggression against a sister country. The FMLN will face with same effectiveness all the forces that come from abroad into our territory with the futile aim of trying to stop our people's revolutionary victory.

FMLN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON 31 MARCH ELECTIONS

PA270329 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El SALVADOR 0000 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Communique from the FMLN "to the Salvadoran people and the international community" -- read by announcer; date and place not given]

[Text] On 31 March there will be another electoral comedy that will find the popular masses on the warpath against the regime's imposed poverty and oppression.

The masses are well aware that the results of the electoral process will be little defense against their precarious living and working conditions as a result of the devastating crisis and that they will not bring about the realization of the agrarian reform, create respect for life, or result in labor rights.

Only 10 months after Duarte took over the presidency none of those who once believed in his promised social pact continue supporting his government. They have all tired of asking him, both privately and publicly, to fulfill his promises, and now they are struggling for their demands, trusting in their own strength, even at the risk of being kidnapped or murdered. The fact that every day the strikes, street demonstrations, and protests grow is not a demonstration of the democratic opening promised by Duarte, but a demonstration of the uncontrollable surge of the popular masses, who no longer hope for justice to be poured upon them from governmental heights. They throw themselves into the struggle, goaded by unemployment, hunger, the high cost of living, the nonfulfilled agrarian reform, and increasing violations of human rights. It is a situation in which the escalating military aid in terms of arms, in millions of dollars, and in the aid of specialized counterinsurgency advisers provided by the United States, along with the nonfulfilled La Palma agreements and Duarte's unilateral interruption of the dialogue, show the people that Duarte does not choose, nor can he choose, peace, that peace will have to be achieved by our fighting for it against the powerful imperialist enemy and its Salvadoran allies.

No one should be confused. There is no democratic opening, but there is an increasing struggle that began to develop within the framework of great advances in the people's revolutionary war in the second half of 1983, long before Duarte took over the presidency and despite the large-scale murder of activist leaders and innumerable patriots during Duarte's time as head of the Christian Democratic military junta from 1980 to 1982. These electoral farces are not a need of the Salvadoran people, but a need of the U.S. counterinsurgency strategy in an effort to deceive the people, international opinion, and particularly U.S. public opinion and Congress, covering the escalating intervention and war with a blanket of false democracy.

The Reagan administration and its Salvadoran puppets give the elections an operative military role on a national level, even creating electoral contests with the participation of political parties in places and [word indistinct] that they themselves have unleased with the objective of recontructing their death squads, supported in the mayoralties and municipal councils, deepening the counterinsurgency war that weighs on the people. They murder popular and religious leaders. They technologize the methods and means to massacre towns, hamlets, and cantons with artillery and bombings by military airplanes, with their greater volume of fire. They forcibly recruit youths who die or are mutilated in a war they do not want. They blackmail the people through hunger and terror. They increasingly smother national independence, reducing the Salvadoran state, its government, and Army to the condition of puppets.

Under the present circumstances, votes are worthless to the people. The only thing of any real significance is the fact that the war continues and that the majority of the national, international political forces, democratic governments, and peoples of the world are demanding a political solution and rejecting the escalating U.S. military intervention in El Salvador and Central America.

Our people understand, through their harsh experience, that the banners of democracy, social justice, independence, and peace can be firmly supported and achieved only by the victory of the revolutionary democratic movement, embodied in the FMLN-FDR.

Duarte's goals of raising these banners and deceiving the people were very soon proved inconsistent and fragile, because his hands could not, and cannot, hold them high, and they fell. The FMLN-FDR knows, as all of our people should know, that the path of political solution is not easy. The aspirations and statements expressed by Reagan regarding Nicaragua and El Salvador in the past few weeks demonstrate that he is desperate, that he needs a victory soon to save the prestige of his warmongering policies. Everything points to the fact that he will try at all costs to even further escalate the war to levels of great destruction that could even include an invasion of Central American territory by his troops. He will do everything possible to prevent a political solution, within the framework of Contadora or otherwise. This is why the FMLN-FDR, while intensifying the struggle for dialogue and peace, expresses its willingness to continue struggling without desperation or rest, to continue strengthening and developing its forces, to continue preparing itself and the people to resist and defeat any new aggression by the warmongering Reagan administration. The FMLN-FDR is aware that it is charged with the fatherland's salvation and the destructive task of war that has been imposed on it; that the FMLN-FDR is the only hope of the great majority of the Salvadoran people who, regardless of their ideological differences, number in the millions as patriots of different social classes wanting our country independent and at peace.

We do not consider these aspirations exclusively ours, so we extend our open hand to all persons who, without regard for social class or ideology, want to fight for these noble and undeniable objectives. We favor a broad dialogue that will lead to the great reorganization of the organized or individual forces determined to achieve this objective. We want to [words indistinct] isolate and weaken the turncoat (?rats) who murder the people and smother their liberty. The more weak and isolated they are the closer will be peace, independence, liberty, and social justice.

We call on the youths, the student and parent associations, to make statements and struggle against forced recruitments. We call on peasant sectors, trade unions, cooperatives, and associations to struggle for a true agrarian reform. We call on the working people to struggle to achieve a better standard of living, freezing of salaries, and elimination of unemployment imposed by Duarte's and Reagan's warmongering policies. We call on the Salvadoran people to form a broad national movement for dialogue and peace with justice and liberty. We call on all organizations, social sectors, trade unions, associations, and institutions to demand Duarte's government fulfill the La Palma agreements, continue the dialogue, from the special commission, and incorporate all sectors in the national dialogue. United to struggle until the final victory. Revolution or death, we will win!

FMLN COMMANDER VILLALOBOS INTERVIEWED

PA261530 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0200 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Interview with Commander Joaquin Villalobos, member of the FMLN General Command, by unidentified questioner; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Companero Commander Joaquin Villalobos, what are the main components of the FMLN's military advance? What is your view of the struggle and tactics that made this advance possible?

[Villalobos] [Words indistinct] would give you a comprehensive report on our military situation, we can assert the following: To be frank, during 1982, 1983, and most of 1984 the FMLN inflicted on almost complete tactical defeat on the national Army.

In these 2 to 3 years the Army sustained approximately 17,000 casualties, lost large amounts of weapons, its soldiers could not sustain their positions in many towns -- they even lost strategic positions. We can truly say that the Army was completely demoralized. I would like to add that no Central American army, except the Sandinist People's Army, would have been able to withstand a situation such as the one in which the FMLN placed the Salvadoran Army. Due to the Salvadoran Army's extremely difficult situation against the revolutionary forces it could rely only on U.S. aid. The U.S. aid represents the basis of their morale, plans, development, and so forth. This is an essential element, and it also becomes the key point against which the revolutionary forces must direct their plans and offensives. If we compare the U.S. aid and the U.S. intervention process [word indistinct], establishing proportions in terms of territory, forces engaged in the fight from either side, and access to resources according to the terrain, we would see that the millions of dollars spent in economic and military aid correspond to one of the most important periods or phases of the war in Vietnam.

[Words indistinct] in El Salvador, we cannot say that Duarte is [words indistinct] to the intervention of 500,000 U.S. soldiers, as in Vietnam. The $2 billion in aid, the quadruplication or quintuplication of troops, and the increase of Army resources is practically an intervention process. The fact that the revolutionary forces have been able to annihilate and destroy large troop contingents and seize large amounts of resources during the first phase and have been able to neutralize, counter, and make ineffective all the plans prepared by U.S. advisers in an attempt to give the Army a capacity to solve the military situation during the second phase, are evidence that the revolutionary forces have the initiative.

However, the revolutionary forces' current problem is to break the Army's means of support, to prevent the accumulation of all that economic and military aid. We can assert that we have managed to change the course of war, a change has been achieved during the last months, or perhaps years. This is increasingly evident, and everyone can ascertain this. Changes have been made in tactics, in the Army's advance. We can also say that we have begun to wear out the Army, and the revolutionary forces would have to [words indistinct] a military, economic, political, ideological, and moral (?victory). Therefore, the revolutionary forces must now break the Army's means of support -- not the Army itself, which is already broken -- and their main means of support is the U.S. plans to continue giving more aid, increasing the volume, energy, or elements that help the Army survive.

If the revolutionary forces are able to break the United States' basic, strategic and economic aid in the military sector, this would represent a victory for our forces in this phase. It is evident that the FMLN has the initiative at this point in the war; the victories and advances achieved at this point will mark the beginning of a struggle in more vital areas. The FMLN has conquered highly important terrain from which to develop its forces in all the northern zone of the country. However, we could not continue waging the war during the next years in the same way. The struggle to take over the cities, highways, and other vital areas evidently represents the need to modify our tactics. This is where we must try to wear out the enemy in every terrain. It is evident that the dictatorship is weak in certain sectors. The Army prepared itself and thought the FMLN would fight according to its plans. Following several months of fighting, however, it is evident that the war has taken a significant turn in every sector -- mainly where the enemy has its weak points.

We can say that the destabilization has increased. We have stepped up our actions to break the Army's economic support.

These actions have a significant bearing on the enemy's political situation, morale, and plans developed to defeat the FMLN. We can categorically assert, in general terms, that the Army has no capacity to resit our plans to wear them out. The Army will lose everything and we will push it into a completely desperate and demoralized situation. We are in no hurry, we can resist all the time we think is necessary, and we will continue to advance for a long time -- as long as the Army holds out.

Lately, the Army has behaved desperately. It seeks a victory in the near future, regardless of the cost. We surmise that they are desperate, facing leadership problems, because they want to achieve a victory in the near future. We ask: What will happen to the Army if [words indistinct] has not been achieved, if the political crisis worsens, if the economic crisis triples or quadruples, if the FMLN has taken over most of the territory, if the Army's rank and file is worn out from the FMLN's tactics on every level? Will the Army still be able to assimilate all of its Yankes aid? Will the Yankees be able to maintain this aid?

This situation could even lead to direct intervention by Yankee troops. We are prepared for the Yankee troops, and we believe this is the type of war we need to wage. We would face an enemy that is superior to us in terms of numbers and means, but which cannot match our knowledge of the terrain, our relations with the people, our fighters' and leaders' ideological strength, and -- basically -- the justness of the principles for which we struggle.

[Question] Commander Villalobos, the Army continues to issue statements about victories and achievements, even though it is still facing a difficult situation. What is the purpose of those statements?

[Villalobos] the statements issued by certain members of the Army command about alleged military victories are prompted by three things. First, there is the moral element, given the enemy forces' increased demoralization in the face of the revolutionary forces tactics, both defensively and offensively. The Army has been overcome by frustration due to the lack of effectiveness of their plans against the revolutionary forces. This situation can be seen in all the search and destroy and annihilation operations carried out by the Armed Forces. Every Army operation is countered by the revolutionary forces' defensive and counteroffensive plans; this has been repeated many times in these last years.

It is obvious that this situation must be demoralizing the commanders and troops. This forces them to resort to this type of campaign to continue enduring the casualties and useless waste of materiel. The Army has wasted many bombs, grenades, and artillery [words indistinct].

Second, the dictatorship's Army's military strategy includes what we could call psychological warfare. The Army is trying to influence its troops with false statements, victory speeches, and so forth, which at moments of low morale are necessary [words indistinct] to give the troops and commanders hope for a better future. But how can they explain that in spite of having more materiel and more troops the situation does to change and they continue being attacked?

The FMLN is beginning to attack with much greater strength and power the economic and political bases of the Army, [words indistinct], to bring the war closer to the cities and in many cases even inside the cities. Their psychological warfare is what makes them resort to statements of victory. They often appear rediculous because of this.

Third, there is an element that is more important now: their need to prove themselves to the North Americans, who cannot continue providing materiel to an Army that does not produce results.

Considering the millions that the Army receives in aid, the North Americans expect something to be gained. For this reason, these statements have multiplied. They are saying increasingly that they are in a better position and that they need more aid [words indistinct], but in fact more aid is needed because they are in very bad shape and in a very difficult position. That is why they make these statements.

There are sectors in the U.S. Administration interested in continuing aid to the Salvadoran Army and Duarte. They are afraid of information being released. On one hand, sectors of the oligarchy speak of the strong impact that sabotage and the activities of the FMLN are having on economic structures and the war economy, while on the other there are statements by some spokesmen of the U.S. Administration trying to minimize this situation [words indistinct] the many casualties that the Salvadoran Army has had in recent months without securing any specific results. [sentence indistinct]

In this context, these declarations have, logically, a propaganda nature. They are being made in the framework of a critical situation for the Salvadoran Army. [sentence indistinct] The Army has not had specific victories, and it has not been able to prove with strong actions, with facts, with force, that it has the initiative over the FMLN.

This is a good time to recall a statement by General Paul Gorman, former Panama Canal Zone commander. title as heard] He once said: In this type of war, whoever is not winning is losing. It is obvious, it is evident, that the Army is not winning the war. Therefore it is losing.

[Question] Companero Commander Villalobos, considering all this, what is the significance of the current elections for our Salvadoran people?

[Villalobos] Regarding the coming elections, we can assert that politics have lost momentum and importance. We have to take into consideration that after three [words indistinct] that have occurred in 5 years of war, elections have proved nothing and have meant nothing for the masses, for all those who harbored hopes that this might be an important political juncture in the Salvadoran conflict.

Also, we have to consider the elections not only in the framework of [words indistinct], but the tradition of electoral farces, frauds, and entirely negative aspects of the military dictatorship that has lasted so long. We can say that internationally the elections prove nothing, and no one is anxious for them except the parties participating. Abroad there is much more expectation regarding the resumption of the dialogue and a political solution with the FMLN than the electoral project of Duarte and the imperialists.

Domestically, the elections have meant high costs for the dictatorship and [words indistinct], because these elections were conceived as a factor that would allow them to hold all the political strings to reduce conflicts. The result, however, has been the aggravation of these conflicts. [Words indistinct] elections have been much discredited in the eyes of the population [words indistinct] and are not useful for achieving peace or fundamental changes.

Militarily, the elections have been moving parallel with war, and the latter has advanced farther than Duarte's political efforts aimed at reducing the FMLN's political and military thrust. This has meant playing nearly all of imperialism's cards, including those of Duarte, who has been unable to crystallize even one of his planned projects, such as the agrarian reform.

This demonstrates the fairness of the FMLN proposals. We must pursue basic goals, but elections are not the most important one. This is evident. If you consider what is happening in the country right now you will see that the four main elements are: first, the people's struggle for peace, human rights, and victory. We are seeing a confrontation, even within the elections, between Duarte himself and the people's movement almost directly.

Next, there is the political crisis within the regime: All the problems involved in the presidential veto, and all that is occuring at this electoral juncture. In addition, we have to consider the economic crisis, which is another fundamental element that has become even more acute. This crisis becomes more and more important in the current situation, much more so than the elections. The elections are not the answer to any of this.

Finally, militarily, we have said that if the FMLN has extended the war it has advanced much more by letting its presence be felt and getting involved with broad sectors of the population who were formerly repressed by the (?Army). Considering this, what can the enemy expect? Not what the revolutionary forces can expect, but the enemy itself, the dictatorship itself, U.S. imperialism itself, what are they going to get out of this? Absolutely nothing. Nothing [words indistinct] domestic problems of the Nationalist Republican Alliance and the Christian Democrats? They have only succeeded in increasing disagreements. (?Considering) the Yankee policy in the north and disagreements in the three branches of the state apparatus, as well as the problems in the Army, we can assert that the elections have no meaning, are completely futile, and represent a problem for the enemy. It is clear to us that the elections are unimportant, as would be stepped up enemy operations. This is really an important element for the revolutionary movement. We can assert that the main components are the struggle of the masses who have begun to be deployed in rapid combativeness and the war the FMLN is waging. The FMLN has begun to open new theaters of operations and has initiated a deep, permanent attrition against the Army and destabilization of the Army's economic and political bases. The deterioration has been severe.

NICARAGUA

CARRION DEPARTS FOR BOGOTA TALKS WITH MISURASATA

PA261628 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Statement issued by the Press and Information Directorate of the Nicaraguan Presidency in Managua on 25 March]

[Text] In order to reach agreements that respond to the Atlantic coastal people's desire for peace, Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion, first deputy interior minister, left this afternoon for Bogota, where the Nicaraguan Government's meetings with the Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata] delegation will resume. Before departing, Commander Carrion reaffirmed the willingness of the revolutionary government to reach a just agreement that will bring tranquillity and peace to the Atlantic coastal people. He said he trusts the Misurasata delegation is willing to be consistent with their past statements and to go through with this process.

Carrion is accompanied by Guerrilla Brigade Commander Omar Cabezas, Guerrilla Commander Lumberto Campbell, Companera Mirna Cunningham, minister-delegate in Special Zone No 1, and Companero Augusto Zamora, an official of the Foreign Ministry. Sergio Ramirez, vice president of the Republic, and commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, interior minister, saw the delegation off.

WHEELOCK SAYS REFORM MEASURES STABILIZE ECONOMY

PA262003 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, stated yesterday that production enterprises have already begun to stabilize a month after the government implemented the package of economic measures. In statements to BARRICADA, he noted that the general result expected from the most recent government measures to halt the country's economic crisis is being achieved in the economic sphere thanks to the workers' confidence and discipline.

"First, the enterprises that were going through a very difficult time have begun to stabilize because prices are allowing them to cover their production costs," Wheelock indicated, adding that "these enterprises have begun to absorb the surplus currency which abounded in the country following the wave of investments and the implementation of subsidies." Therefore, he continued, the center of economic activity is no longer the black market, which is being attacked vigorously.

Regarding this, Wheelock said that the activities of unconventional merchants who until recently controlled basic products, will decrease to the extent that control mechanisms for distribution are implemented. He said that inflation reached 40 percent in the first 2 months of the year but that the consumer price index dropped by 2 percent, thus showing that the trend is toward a balance between supply and demand. [sentence as received]

"Another important effect of the economic measures," he added, "is that we curbed excessive consumption of certain products such as meat and the sale of food at restaurants." In the case of meat, although long lines to purchase it were reduced from the beginning, there has been a normalization without affecting consumption. [sentence as received]

Wheelock said that salaried workers in enterprises now feel more encouraged to continue working in the production sector instead of seeking jobs elsewhere. "This is another achievement: We have stopped the flight of workers to the speculative sector. Now we have to incorporate them in the productive sector." He added that the people have shown confidence in the just application of the economic measures and although this is a difficult year, workers have understood the situation with great discipline and a patriotic sense for work.

COSEP'S BOLANOS DISCUSSES 'SANDINIST MARXISM'

PA260016 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 22 Mar 85 pp A 1, C 1, C 8

[By Cesar Gomez M. -- capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] During his speech before the Second [as published] International Forum of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture of Panama, Enrique Bolanos Geyer, prominent Nicaraguan businessman; president of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP); president of the Federation of Private Enterprise of Central America [Fedeprica]; president of the Nicaraguan Development Institute (INDE); and director of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries (CADINP); said that "COMMUNISM IS AN IDEOLOGY AND A UNIVERSAL CRUSADE WITH VERY CLEAR AND PERMANENT PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES. IT IS SOMETHING THAT HAS THE STRENGTH OF A RELIGION LIKE WE CHRISTIANS HAVE, AND TO FIGHT AGAINST ITS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS, WE NEED STRENGTH, EXACT KNOWLEDGE OF WHAT IT IS, AND SOLIDARITY AMONG THOSE WHO DEFEND DEMOCRACY."

Bolanos, a distinguished industrial engineer, is a persistent fighter for democracy and free enterprise in Nicaragua, and his speech before the international forum dealt with "MAN, SLAVE OF AN ABSOLUTE STATE PERSONIFIED IN THE PEOPLE, IN THE MASSES?" The event was chaired by Dominador Kaiser Bazan, president of the International Trade Fair [Expocomer], and Jorge Bejarano, member of the Ecuadoran Chamber of Commerce.

The third international forum is being held at the Holiday Inn in Paitilla within the framework of Expocomer-85 and is being attended by distinguished personages of the Panamanian business sector and guests. The day before yesterday, the main speaker was former Colombian President Carlos Lleras Restrepo, and today's speaker will be Manuel Fraga Iribarne, a well-known Spanish intellectual and politician.

Bolanos' speech dealt with the need to know communist doctrine well and how it acts against man and his most precious values and rights. Only with a clear and exact knowledge of what it is, will we be able to "defend the cause of freedom anchored in the principles of individual rights and the rights of mankind, and to avoid the dangers of a totalitarian Marxism-Leninism it is absolutely necessary to accurately know its own ideology."

Regarding the iron-fisted regime that governs his country after a bloody war that cost the lives of more than 50,000 people, Bolanos said that "today we ARE ALL CLEAR, VERY CLEAR, THAT THE FSLN WAS BORN COMMUNIST, the son of communist parents, which is the same as being Marxist-Leninist. We are clear, he added, that it is the same Sandinism of Carlos Fonseca Amador, a Marxist-Leninist; that, as far as they are concerned, being a Sandinist and a revolutionary is the same as being a Marxist-Leninist; that the revolution of the FSLN is Marxist-Leninist."

"It does not preach, want, or demand a free society. One must understand that the fundamental basis of all free societies must be the principle of individual rights -- the rights of mankind," Bolanos said describing the gradual, but each day more, suffocating imposition of that militaristic and totalitarian boot. A boot that day after day continues to entrench itself in Nicaragua to the displeasure of its immediate or nearby neighbors, as well as to the displeasure, and at times supported and helped by countries, governments, and prominent persons who say they advocate the practice and struggle for freedom and democracy. This is the hard truth, puzzling and paradoxical."

"What more do we want? What are we waiting for? The communists have told us this in many ways and with many disguised names, but with striking clarity and without mistakes. Today only those who do not wish to believe, do not believe," Bolanos said, referring to those who currently rule his country.

After outlining the political systems throughout the history of mankind, Bolanos underscored that in the development of philosophical theories and political doctrines that have dominated the world, since 1917 mankind has been hounded and progressively more subjugated by that evil, totalitarian sociopolitical system known as communism, Marxism-Leninism, or socialism, which turns man into the slave of an absolute state allegedly personified by the people, the masses.

Bolanos tried to compare Nicaragua's future with Cuba's past. "If we were to progress toward Cuba -- and there is no doubt that Nicaragua is almost there -- but, if we were to progress toward the Cuba of today, toward communism or Marxism-Leninism, our future is the past, and we already know what it will be like.

"Recently I read somewhere that Adam and Eve must have been Cubans, Fidel's Cubans, because they had little to eat and nothing to wear, but still called the place they lived paradise."

In making his case for democracy, which he has bravely defended and continues to defend in his own country, Bolanos said: "Communists are communists; they are exactly what they have told us they are in so many ways. Communists believe in what they say. They have proclaimed their goals and tactics in millions of books and publications. They follow an organizational pattern that has been laid out in detail. They have enunciated their moral code with absolute clarity and without shame." Then, citing Marx, Bolanos stated: "Communists do not conceal their views and objectives." He added: "However, perhaps out of negligence, laziness, or naivete we have not made a good enough effort to listen to their warnings. They come across as blurred images or as fabrications of our minds. Once we become familiar with communism and examine its thought patterns and logical sequence, we will see through the fog, it will lift, and we will suddenly come to grips with the realities of that cruel and inhuman socioeconomic movement that is international and universal in scope. Then our knowledge of it will act as a vaccine to immunize us against it."

Bolanos went on: "Only by studying and understanding the full implications of that doctrine will we be able to fully sympathize with the millions of human beings enslaved by it. Therefore, we must study communism to understand why its leaders must erect iron curtains or Berlin walls to prevent those enslaved men, women, and children from escaping from the professed gardens of Eden." "With that background," Bolanos stressed, "you will be able to sympathize both in feeling and action with those inside Nicaragua who are calling for help and shouting: Democracy yes, communism, no!"

After a brief explanation regarding the foundations and promoters of Marxism-Leninism, Bolanos assured those present that the basic premise of Marxist-Leninist doctrine is: We are at war! For them to win that war, he explained, they must take advantage of every opportunity and use every means available to them. In doing this they create an entirely new set of values and adapt those values to their own needs, Bolanos observed. Hence, "anything that advances the communist cause is good and anything that obstructs or delays it is bad," he explained.

According to Bolanos, communists say they are at war, not that war could break out. They fight this ongoing war not only with traditional weapons, but on other fronts (education, business, religion, language, and diplomacy). However, we apparently do not notice this and naively fail to recognize what they are doing and the fact that they are indeed fighting a war that should be our war also, he lamented.

To communists truth is a relative concept, Bolanos said. Whatever benefits the communist party, even if it does not conform to reality, becomes truth according to that doctrine, he said.

Describing the Sandinist regime, Bolanos stated that it follows this pattern of thought that began with the founders of Marxism-Leninism. Capitalist countries are accused of being imperialistic but communist countries are not, and capitalism is to blame for all of this.

Strongly criticizing the various methods of opposing Sandinist Marxism, Bolanos noted that the strategy of contention has yielded no results and is not the appropriate response to communism's objectives.

This explains why, during the 6 years of the current regime, Nicaraguans have learned important lessons, particularly regarding Marxism-Leninism and its harmful consequences in the moral, economic, social, political, diplomatic, family, and, in a nutshell, all spheres. "There is no need to elaborate on economic data or the standard of living in Nicaragua." "The entire world watching us already knows about them."

Bolanos then makes a reference or caustic allusion: "On the other hand, Panamanians, Central Americans, Europeans, and U.S. citizens do not enjoy the same intense and well-appreciated happiness that we Nicaraguans enjoy: "I have gasoline...how wonderful! "I have Alka-Seltzer!, and so on. [quotation marks as published]

The lecturer strongly warned that "contention" gives time and advantage to Sandinist communism and its presence in Nicaragua, which with its ideological and military expansion is tremendously negative for Central America's economic growth, as there is social and political insecurity with the communist menace at the door.

"We are faced with the Marxist-Leninist ideology in Nicaragua and we know it has no borders. We are part of an international movement that has no limits. We are the victims of an ideology that has no morals. Soviet penetration into the area is already a reality. [quotation marks as received] Bolanos added that it was not his intention to contribute to the climate of anxiety in the area but to make this ideology clearly known in order to confront the adversary. This must be done jointly, and that is why they are asking for solidarity.

Bolanos began his lecture by expressing thanks for the opportunity to deliver "the message from Nicaraguans, to defend our cause of freedom and to warn our Panamanian and Central American friends, and all those who, like us, are struggling for freedom, democracy, and well-being for our people."

The participants in the Expocomer-85 third international forum signaled their approval of Bolanos' message with a standing ovation. In conclusion, while answering questions, Bolanos said that 80 percent of the Nicaraguan people cannot be won over by a doctrine that rejects God and human values. He said that support for the government does not exceed 15-20 percent and that the people are gripped by terror but will know how to struggle when the occasion arises. The well-known businessman Antonio Dominguez asked for approval of a fund drive and for assistance for the anti-Sandinist to help them expel the communist regime in a final offensive.

PASTORA SAYS U.S. LINKED TO 1984 LA PENCA ATTACK

PA270131 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0024 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] San Jose, 26 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Anti-Sandinist leader Eden Pastora has threatened the U.S. State Department by saying that he will reveal documents linking the United States with the attack on him during a press conference on 30 May 1984. Pastora, also called "Commander Cero," warned that if the United States insists on linking him to drug-trafficking operations "I will begin telling what I know about the attack in La Penca," a Nicaraguan community near the border with Costa Rica, where the attack on him took place. In this attack, blamed on a supposed Danish journalist named Per Anker Hansen, Pastora was injured, as was his lieutenant, "Tito" Chamorro; and two Costa Rican cameramen and a U.S. journalist were killed. Fifteen other persons were seriously wounded.

Eden Pastora is the leader of a faction of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), which split from Alfonso Robelo, top representative of the civilian sector, and is fighting against the Sandinist government with 7,000 men in southern Nicaragua.

The guerrilla leader, in statements for "Radio Monumental" in this capital, insisted that he is the victim of a U.S. plot to link him to drug trafficking. "If I am murdered as a result of this statement, there are persons who will reveal films and recordings linking the U.S. administration with the attack," the anti-Sandinist leader said.

"At the top levels of U.S. politics they are saying that I am involved in drug trafficking. This is criminal. They do not have proof, and if they have proof, they can imprison me because I am in the United States," he added.

"Radio Monumental" also reported that journalists at the station who recently visited La Penca said that a landing strip is presently under construction.

However, when asked about this Pastora said that beans would be grown there, although he later admitted it was a landing strip that would be used to transfer wounded and men participating in the armed struggle.

Pastora has been in the United States for 3 months, trying to get funds for his struggle. Acting for him is Adolfo Chamorro, who last January was expelled from Costa Rica after making statements "detrimental" to the neutrality that Costa Rica wants to maintain in the Nicaraguan conflict, according to authorities in San Jose.

FDN LINKS PEASANT RELOCATIONS TO CHEMICAL WARFARE

PA262025 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] has announced that the Sandinist government is preparing to initiate chemical warfare operations against counterrevolutionary forces. In a communique released in San Jose, the FDN states that intelligence reports have concluded that the relocation of 50,000 Nicaraguans out of departments in northern Nicaragua is aimed at ridding the areas of the population so chemical weapons can be used there. The FDN claims that the plan includes the random placing of mines throughout Nicaragua's northernmost departments and adds that the practice has already claimed dozens of innocent victims.

ARDE COMMUNIQUE ON FSLN PROPAGANDA OFFENSIVE

PA252141 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Communique issued by the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Faced with a FSLN propaganda offensive to misinform the national and international public and show the FSLN's control over the national territory by sending newsmen into the border area with Honduras, thus proving that there is no civil war in Nicaragua, ARDE reports the following to all Nicaraguans and to the world's democratic peoples:

1. Our troops, chiefly consisting of workers and peasants, remain consolidated in a completely liberated area measuring 10,000 square km and in a combat area measuring 35,000 square km, ranging from the Nicaraguan border along the Rio San Juan to Chontales and Boaca Departments and the Nueva Guinea zone close to the Zelaya Department's central area.

2. The support and extensive integration of the peasants from these areas have enabled ARDE to liberate and continue expanding the vast territory under its control. These peasants fight as one man under the leadership of Commander Eden Pastora Gomez.

3. Therefore, we hereby throw the gauntlet down and ask the Managuan Marxist-Leninist misgovernment: Why do you not send those newsmen through Neuva Guinea, Zelaya Department, as well as through the Rama River area, to the San Juan Department in Nicaragua's southern area? Why do you only take them to other border zones? Why do you not send them to Nicaragua's central, southern and eastern zones, so that these reporters may see for themselves the progress of our peasant insurrection?

ARDE'S GADEA MANTILLA DENOUNCES SANDINISTS

PA242032 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Interview with Fabio Gadea Mantilla, vice president of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, by unidentified reporters in Panama City; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] International pressure was very active in the overthrow of former President Somoza. This obviously meant support and backing for those who finally achieved Somoza's overthrow. What is this Coordinating Board -- which you described as the new movement that gathers together the political parties -- doing to secure international pressure and achieve a democratic solution to the Nicaraguan situation, with or without the Sandinists?

[Gadea Mantilla] There is a constant effort. For some months, this work has been undertaken by isolated groups on their own. However, as you must understand, it is not the same to present yourself before a government singly as it is to present yourself in an united manner. When you have a group of people united around a single ideal, you have greater strength. To my way of thinking, the diplomatic and political tasks are going to be greatly strengthened with this unity that I have mentioned.

For example, you see that this united group has sent a cable to the Swedish [Nobel] academy denouncing Perez Esquivel, who was awarded the Nobel Peace Price in 1980, for having participated with Tomas Borge in the visit to asylum seeker Urbina Lara in his cell. Perez Esquivel did not go there to defend human rights. He went there and later went to Costa Rica as an emissary of the Sandinists to tell the Costa Rican Government that Urbina Lara had made contradictory remarks. Urbina Lara later stated in Colombia that Perez Esquivel told him that the Nicaraguans, the Sandinists were the ones who would resolve his problem and that Costa Rica had nothing to to with it. Urbina Lara said that when Perez Esquivel visited him with Tomas Borge, Esquivel pressured him. How is it possible that a Nobel Peace Prize recipient could do such a thing?

We are now sending to the Swedish academy a denunciation of Perez Esquivel, who is charged with being an agent of Sandinism. I heard him say on a Costa Rican television program that the progress achieved by Nicaragua in health and education is marvelous. I can tell Perez Esquivel what the Costa Rican journalists who were interviewing him could not tell him. Is he measuring this progress in Nicaragua by seeing the horrible situation of the Nicaraguan hospitals where there is no gauze, or alcohol, and where two women must give birth in the same bed?

Is he viewing this as progress? Is he seeing that Nicaraguans come to Costa Rica to buy Alka-Seltzer, Vick's Vaporub, toilet paper, Valium, and bandaids? Is this the way that he is measuring progress? I do not think he is gauging this very well.

How does he gauge the progress in education when the teaching qualification standards have been lowered in the Nicaraguan universities and, when Commander Omar Cabezas has been placed above puppet rector Mariano Fiallos to handle the university system? If this is the way that he gauges progress in education, I do not think he is correctly gauging this either. That is not progress in education. It is a step backwards. A literacy campaign to take Marxism to the children is not progress in education.

[Question] Some say that the Contadora Group just gives the Sandinists time to arm themselves. What is your position on the true meaning of the Contadora Group in the international context and the solution of the Nicaraguan conflict?

[Gadea Mantilla] I will give you two opinions, one as a politician and another as a journalist. Unfortunately, perhaps I am not a very good politician because I link my journalist profession with politics. As a politician, I support the Contadora Group because I support dialogue and peace. However, I know it is a dead and buried alternative. That is my opinion as a journalist. As a journalist, I wrote about 6 or 8 months ago an article entitled "Requiem for Contadora." I don't know if it was published here. I said in it that the Contadora Group was an alternative that was just giving oxygen to the FSLN. Like all the communists, the FSLN needs time to maintain and consolidate power. They need time. That is why they want Manzanillo and the Contadora Group because they cannot withstand the problem and in one way or another, the Contadora Group helps them to stay in power.

Thank God that they can no longer withstand the levels of protest and discontent of the Nicaraguan people. We all know that a Marxist-Leninist regime is an expansionist regime by its very nature. I do not have proof but I do not have any doubt that there are hundreds of Honduran, Costa Rican, Panamanian, Colombian, and Guatemalan youths training in Nicaragua. Receiving training in what? They are receiving ideological, political, terrorist, and military training. They are receiving training to undermine all the free regimes, to infiltrate the universities, and so on. Anyone who serves as an accomplice of that regime is stabbing himself. It might not be next year or in 2 years, but you can be sure that if the communist regime remains in Nicaragua, Latin America will be taken over by communism.

POLISH HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES

FL251308 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Dr Benon Miskiewicz, Polish minister of science, higher education, and technology, arrived in Havana a few hours ago on an official visit. Fernando Vecino Alegret, member of the Central Committee and Cuban minister of higher education, was at the airport to greet Professor Miskiewicz.

During its stay, the Polish delegation will sign a cooperation agreement with the Cuban Higher Education Ministry.

Official Talks Begin

FL251829 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Official talks began this morning between Dr Benon Miskiewicz, Polish minister of science, higher education, and technology, and Fernando Vecino Alegret, Cuban minister of higher education. During the meeting, Vecino Alegret gave a detailed explanation on the work of his organization since its founding. According to him, the number of Cubans traveling to Poland to receive training and conduct postgraduate study will increase. Moreover, joint research will be carried out in veterinary medicine and general science.

Signs Joint Research Accord

FL252224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1828 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] The 1986 accord for a joint program for scientific research in the technological and veterinary branches of higher education was signed today in Havana.

Fernando Vecino Alegret, Central Committee member, and Professor Dr Benon Miskiewicz, Polish minister of science and higher education, both indicated the fruitfulness of this accord for the two countries.

On giving an overview of education in Cuba, Vecino Alegret underscored the long period of work which the revolutionary government undertook to introduce science and technology into Cuba's schools of higher education. Vecino Alegret, who is also minister of higher education, said that Cuban youths would soon be traveling to Poland to take specialty courses and to complete their educational studies.

ANPP DEPUTIES RETURN FROM COLOMBIAN TRIP

FL270104 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] The Colombian peoples sympathy toward the Cuban revolution was underscored by Cuban National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] deputies at a meeting with the Cuban press during which they reported the highlights of their trip.

The Cuban delegation met with members of Colombia's House of Representatives with whom they discussed the characteristics of the two parliaments. They also toured places of historic, economic, and social interest in Colombia.

SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS BURN MAYORS' OFFICES

PA251510 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] FMLN forces destroyed the mayors' offices in Tecapan and California, Usulutan Department, increasing to 11 the number of these installations burned by the rebels in the eastern part of the country.

Reports from San Salvador indicated that unidentified persons opened fire, from a moving automobile, on the residence of Mario Samayoa, president of the Central Electoral Council and a Christian Democratic leader. There were no casualties in the incident.

Meanwhile, approximately 8,000 cooperative members marched to the presidential palace in the capital to protest the veto of a federal law on cooperatives recently approved by the Legislative Assembly.

Other reports revealed that military forces carried out a 7-hour operation presumably in search of the group that executed Colonel Ricardo Cienfuegos, chief of the Armed Forces Press Committee. The operation took place in the Moramontes, Uno y Dos, and Yugury neighborhoods and other sectors.

Meanwhile, the nongovernmental human rights commission of El Salvador denounced the fact that 65 percent of the workers and peasants who work in the war zones are being repressed by the military forces.

'OUR AMERICA' ON SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT POLICY

PA231538 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 22 Mar 85

['Our America' commentary]

[Text] Despite the U.S. Government's official propaganda that the Salvadoran domestic situation is evolving positively, the truth is that the Salvadoran regime is encountering greater and greater economic, political, and military difficulties. A few days ago, we discussed the conditions prevailing in the Salvadoran Government and Army which make the crisis even more serious. This crisis is also affected by economic and labor factors. It is worth recalling that, during the past few years, the Salvadoran authorities have devoted as large portion of its budget to defense and domestic security expenditures. In a country as small as El Salvador, whose basic economic activity is agriculture, the so-called unproductive expenditures, such as defense and security, must be balanced by other economic and social expenditures. But this cannot be done in El Salvador. Defense and domestic security swallow almost 25 percent of the national budget. As the result of this, the country has become a nation armed to excess with a deteriorating economy. This is what has happened in El Salvador.

During the past few years, the nation's economy has been fast becoming poorer and poorer due to the government's lack of attention and a shortage of state and private investments.

Immersed in a maddening arms race, the government has relegated the economy to the background, while national and foreign investors are unwilling to risk their capital in a country that is so untrustworthy. Of course, the consequences of this situation are suffered by workers and peasants who bear the brunt of the crisis. Today, we cannot speak of unemployed or underemployed in El Salvador because most of the people work now and then, are persecuted for political reasons, or have joined the FMLN guerrilla forces. Meanwhile, the rest of workers, who are union members, have carried out staggered stoppages and strikes for almost the entire year.

Workers are demanding salary increases, new labor contracts, and an official economic policy that is in step with the Salvadoran reality. In rural areas, the situation is similar. Farmers cannot find a place to sell their products and they lack the necessary technical equipment to carry out farming activities. During the past few days, the Confederation of Cooperative Associations paraded in San Salvador, demanding the approval of a cooperatives law, which was previously vetoed by President Jose Napoleon Duarte, who argued that there were technical, legal and constitutional difficulties with the bill.

The Salvadoran Government have maintained this stance, almost without change. The goal of the authorities has been to remain in power, regardless of what may happen under the motto of "get as much as you can while you can." Hence, the reduced number of oligarchic families linked in one way or another to political power have been becoming wealthier and wealthier and have allied themselves with the U.S. Government, the sole guarantor of their power.

Meanwhile, the people are getting poorer and becoming more isolated. For this reason, more workers and peasants are joining the guerrilla ranks every day as the only alternative to eliminating a regime that defends exploiters against those exploited and turns the country into a U.S. military base.

COMMENTARY SAYS U.S. 'TIRED' OF PINOCHET

PA220048 Havan International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 20 Mar 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Despite the fact that Langhorne A. Motley, the U.S. President's special envoy to Chile, said recently that Western democracies owe a debt of gratitude to the Augusto Pinochet regime for having ousted the Popular Unity government, this does not consitute proof of the U.S. trust in the Chilean usurper government that is losing its creditibility. It is publicly acknowledged that through local emissaries, agents, and collaborators, the U.S. authorities harassed, sabotaged, and conspired with all available means against the Salvador Allende government until they succeeded in having it overthrown. Later, they used similar resources and energy to help General Pinochet, one of their favorites, remain in power.

Currently, things in Chile are not as the United States would have them. During the past few years, the explosive social and economic situation, the radicalization of the masses who demand the end of the regime, and the intransigence of the dictator who clings to power currently form the country's panorama. As of the last half of 1984, the U.S. State Department began to announce its concern over the stepping up of repressive measures in Chile. Official statements and measures taken by Washington have demonstrated that the United States fears what could happen if Pinochet maintains his inflexible, stubborn position regarding the opposition sectors' demands. Although the United Snates Government abstains from or bans any sanctions against the Chilean regime at the United Nations, its official statements seem to be critical of Pinochet's brutalities.

In view of the Chilean situation at the end of 1984, a situation most clearly expressed in the center and the right opposition's demand for Pinochet's resignation, U.S. diplomats in Santiago began pressuring government officials and opposition leaders in an effort to achieve a political dialogue. The proposals were not long in coming. The dictator reiterated his intransigence and angrily turned against those who have been his closest collaborators. Then, the substitution of personalities in the ruling team began. The first one to be replaced was Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa, marked as a former CIA agent and an old U.S. friend. Alarmed over this, Washington sent to Chile the highest ranking U.S. Government official who has visited the country in at least 2 years, Motley.

It has been said that the replacement of Jarpa seemed to indicate a hardening of the regime regarding a possible democratic opening. While neighboring countries tread democratic paths and Chile's dictatorship -- accompanied only by Paraguay's -- becomes an ever more obsolete phenomenon, the United States warns that a social explosion is about to occur in Chile if a democratic opening does not take place. In addition, the economic situation worsens the crisis and the United States makes its moves to try and avoid a catastrophe.

While the White House offers political advise and tries to support the regime's economy, Pinochet's stubbornness to remain in power constitutes an obstacle for a return to democracy. Although the United States seems to be tired of Pinochet and, above all, very concerned over the Chilean situation, the final decision regarding the nation's course is up to the Chilean people and their combativeness.

CATTLE RELOCATED DUE TO HOLGUIN WATER SHORTAGE

FL231526 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Some 35,000 head of cattle have been relocated to the so-called dry areas where they are currently being fed left over products from storage centers along with other nutritional products as part of the livestock emergency campaign due to the scarcity of grass and the decrease in water levels at Holguin Provinces water enterprises. Of the six enterprises in this province, the ones which have been most affected are the two located in Calixto Garcia Municipality and the Reinebio Almager in Holguin Municipality.

INSTITUTE PROPOSES WATER EMERGENCY PROGRAM

FL262328 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Construction's Hydroeconomy Institute today proposed in Havana the establishment of an emergency measures program for the better use of water resources.

MINISTERS HART DAVALOS, MILLARES VISIT EXPO

FL211214 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1101 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Armando Hart Davalos, Politburo member and minister of culture, and Manuel Millares, minister of light industry, visited the Useful and the Beautiful Expo last night which will be open to the public at the National Fine Arts Museum until 21 April.

ARMANDO ACOSTA PRESENTS 28 SEPTEMBER AWARDS

FL202206 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Armando Acosta Cordero, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and national coordinator for the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], has presented the 28 September decoration to 21 CDR members in the town of Boqueron, Guantanamo Province; he also presented a trophy to the best detachment, Mirando al Mar, of that town. The CDR leader congratulated the individuals receiving the decoration and exhorted them to work for production and defense.

JAMAICA

OPPOSITION CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT CREDIT MOVES

FL252050 Bridgetown CANA in English 1910 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, March 25, CANA -- The socialist opposition and the business sector have strongly criticised the Jamaica Government over its latest moves to further tighten already restricted credit to defend the local dollar and fight inflation.

We wish to reiterate that such draconian restrictions are disincentive to production as fewer members of the productive sector will have access to credit, said Seymour Mullings, the spokesman on finance for the opposition People's National Party.

Building societies have said they face a threat to their existence which could halt the dispersal of mortages, while the manufacturers association complained that many of its members could be wiped out. The Central Bank at the weekend confirmed reports from bankers of further restrictions on the many measures the government has implemented over the past year to keep domestic credit expansion to within 12 per cent under an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) expiring at monthend.

Under the new arrangements, commercial liquid assets ratio has been pushed up four points to 48 per cent and their reserves ration one point to 15 per cent.

The Central Bank has its own rediscount rate for commercial paper under its special rediscount facility from 19 to 21 per cent, but has kept the rate for exporters at 18 per cent.

To entice money from consumption to savings, interest on deposits in commercial banks will from April 1 rise three points to 18 per cent.

The bank said it had instructed commercial banks to hold bank credit to within the level outstanding at March 8, with new loans made from repayments from existing loan portfolios. The Central Bank argued that the move was necessary during the new fiscal year beginning next month, because of projected contraction in the bauxite alumina sector. This caused a need for tightening demand management to defend the exchange rate and ensure that movements in the cost of living are kept within reasonable levels.

The Jamaican dollar is allowed to float freely against the American dollar, but scarce foreign exchange is allocated at bi-weekly auctions run by the Central Bank and which the value of the local currency continually tumbles. The government has charged that companies here borrow heavily from commercial banks to benefit from the auction. The falling value of the Jamaican dollar and a cutback in government spending led to official inflation last year of over 31 per cent. It is like using a sledgehammer to kill a cochroach, said Claude Clarke, the president of the Jamaica Exporters Association.

In protest, attorney Carol Ramsay has resigned from the board of the state-owned National Commercial Bank (NCB), complaining that the government's action could lead to bankruptcies in the banking sector which he [as received] did not want to be a part of.

Building societies, which by statute can at present charge no more than 16 per cent on their mortages and consequently have saving rates way behind that of commercial banks, issued a statement at the weekend warning that they might have to stop delivering new mortgages.

They declared their opposition to the government's higher interest regime, and warned that they could only make loans by attracting savings. Such savings have not been coming their way over the past two years as savers opt for higher rates at commercial banks.

Business sources here point out that most small- and medium-sized firms here operate largely on overdrafts, which have been curtailed significantly over the past year. The manufacturers associated said that such companies will be in deeper trouble, and some could go under leading to a loss of jobs and a worsening of the unemployment situation.

The Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica (PSOJ) has also criticised the squeeze. Its president, Sam Mahfood, said the organisation dissapproved because of the serious effect they are likely to have on the productivity of the country. A more sensible policy, Mahfood said, would be one designed to increase the flow of foreign exchange into the system and to keep down interest rates.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

2,000 PUBLIC WORKS EMPLOYEES PROTEST FUNDING CUTS

FL230204 Bridgetown CANA in English 2036 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, March 22, CANA -- The tactical squad of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Force was called out yesterday as 2,000 public works employees demonstrated outside the prime minister's office. Their action was to protest financial cuts to the Works Ministry which, according to ministry officials, will mean a reduction in the programme of the Development and Environmental Works Division (DEWD), which employs casual labour on crash programmes.

The demonstration coincided with the regular Thursday cabinet meeting. The demonstrators failed in an attempt to prevent Prime Minister George Chambers' car from leaving the compound. They also did not manage to get an appointment to meet him to discuss their grievances.

This year, 124.6 million dollars (one TT dollar: 41 cents U.S.) has been allocated to the DEWD, 26 million dollars less than last year's figure.

Last year, DEWD workers staged similar demonstrations when the funds ran out before the end of the year, causing government to allocate more funds to the programme to see it through to the end of the year. This year, the programme, which was due to start on March 11 but has been delayed, has already used up 13 million dollars of the 124 million dollar budget.

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER TEXACO HOLDINGS

FL261447 Bridgetown CANA in English 1337 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, March 26, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers will on Saturday sign the agreement for the government takeover of the local assets of the American-owned oil company Texaco, the Ministry of Information said last night. The release did not say how much government will pay for Texaco Trinidad Inc (Textrin). Chambers announced last August in his independence day message that the government intended to purchase all save the marine assets of Textrin for U.S. 175 million dollars. Subsequent press reports have said that the sale was delayed because of attempts by the government negotiating team to also obtain the lucrative marine holdings. Two weeks ago, the GUARDIAN newspaper said that personnel from state-owned Trinidad and Tobago Oil Company (Trintoc) had moved in to take over operations at Textrin.